

ONE GREAT TEAM

GENERAL EISENHOWER spoke some of the wisest words uttered about the war when in London's Guildhall on June 13 he saluted his comrades of the Allied nations, and entered the ranks of Englishmen by becoming an honorary freeman of the City of London.

The Supreme Commander's salute was to the team he had led from the day on which the invasion of Africa was planned to the moment in May, 1945, when Germany surrendered unconditionally. He spoke with that humility which is the true sign of a really great leader.

"No man could alone," he said, "have brought about this result. Had I possessed the military skill of Marlborough, the wisdom of Solomon, the understanding of Lincoln, I still would have been helpless without the loyalty, the vision, the generosity of thousands upon thousands of British and Americans. Some of them were my companions in the high command, many were enlisted men and junior officers carrying the fierce brunt of the battle, and still others were back in the United States and here in Great Britain, in London. Back of us all the time were our truly great national war leaders and their civil and military staffs that supported and backed us up through every trial, every test. We were one great team."

SUCH is high praise from the captain to the team, the salute of a man of action to those who strove on the beaches, fought in the tanks, flew the bombers, sailed the ships, and defended the cities. Eisenhower's faith was forged in the days of peril when upon his decision depended the fate of men and nations and only he had the awful responsibility of the final word.

The great captain maintained his faith in the one team. Adapting the words "United we stand—divided we fall," the watchword of his native land, "Unless there is one team," he cried in those high and dangerous days of invasion, "we lose." He set his power of mind and heart to shape a team which would be unbreakable in battle, indissoluble in victory.

FRANKINCENSE IN BOAT-BUILDING

"This was the first time I had seen frankincense, or heard of it apart from the Christmas story, and I was interested to see it put to this very practical use," writes an American Quaker from India.

The "very practical use" to which he refers was the mixing of frankincense, which is a gum exuded from trees, with crude petroleum to fill up the cracks in fishermen's boats now being made at Chittagong. In this district of India, near to Burma, boats were destroyed by the Government when there were fears of an invasion. The fishermen were compensated, but most of them spent the money on food during the famine months, instead of saving it to buy new boats. So a Quaker and a Roman Catholic started a boat-building industry which gives work to about 25 Indians and offers the fishermen a chance of getting new boats on the instalment plan.

The woods from which these boats are made have fragrant names—chapaleash, kandel, chamaful, and mango. Great logs are floated down the river, hollowed out, "stretched" by heat, and seasoned. A boat that is as narrow as 30 inches across in the natural state may be widened to as much as four feet, and very few of them develop cracks in the process. Making "dugout" boats is admittedly a wasteful way of using timber, but it is a much cheaper way than using hand-sawn timber, and all timber in that part of India would have to be sawn by hand.

The American who is in charge of the work has learned, by trial and error, to handle the primitive tools himself, and can now do as well as an Indian. Working with his men, he has won their respect and shown them that a white man is not afraid of physical labour, and can work as hard as the best of them.

THAT, too, is the hope of this great man of Abilene, Kansas, for the future. "My most cherished hope," he declared, "is that, after Japan joins the Nazis in utter defeat, neither your country nor mine need ever again summon its sons and daughters from their peaceful pursuits to march to the drums of war. But neither London nor Abilene, sisters under the skin, will sell her birthright for physical safety. She won't sell her liberty for mere existence.

"No petty difference in the world of trade, national traditions, and pride should ever blind us to identities in priceless values. If we keep our eyes on this guide-post, then no difficulties on our road of mutual co-operation can ever be insurmountable. Moreover, when this truth has permeated to the remotest hamlet and heart of all peoples, then indeed may we beat our swords into ploughshares and all nations can enjoy the fruitfulness of the earth."

This vision of General Eisenhower's demands the working methods of one team in peace as well as in war. It asks the world's peoples to take a leap of faith towards one another, abandoning caution and suspicion and allowing the flood-gates of good will to open and irrigate the dry and unfruitful lands of international life.

Only in the spirit of one team can we abolish want and provide the needs of the world's life for all the world's peoples. Only the one team is able to secure freedom from fear, and ultimately freedom from war.

The great commander of the war has thrown out a challenge to the free peoples whose armies he has led to victory. Can we be as great in peace-making as we have been in war-making? Can we so plan our life in freedom from national and personal selfishness that future generations may realise that in this day the families of mankind fixed their eyes on a new goal and set out as one team in one world on a new period of high endeavour?

THUS, and thus only, will the world's peoples attain that aspiration of the Psalmist—"Behold, how good and joyful a thing it is, brethren, to dwell together in unity."

An Escapologist

THE word "escapologist" was much used in the last war to describe a British prisoner-of-war who was an adept at escaping. In this war Warrant Officer Angus Dewar, a Canadian Spitfire pilot, can surely qualify for the title, for he has escaped from prisoners-of-war camps in Germany no fewer than five times, and he cannot remember how many attempts he made to get cut which failed.

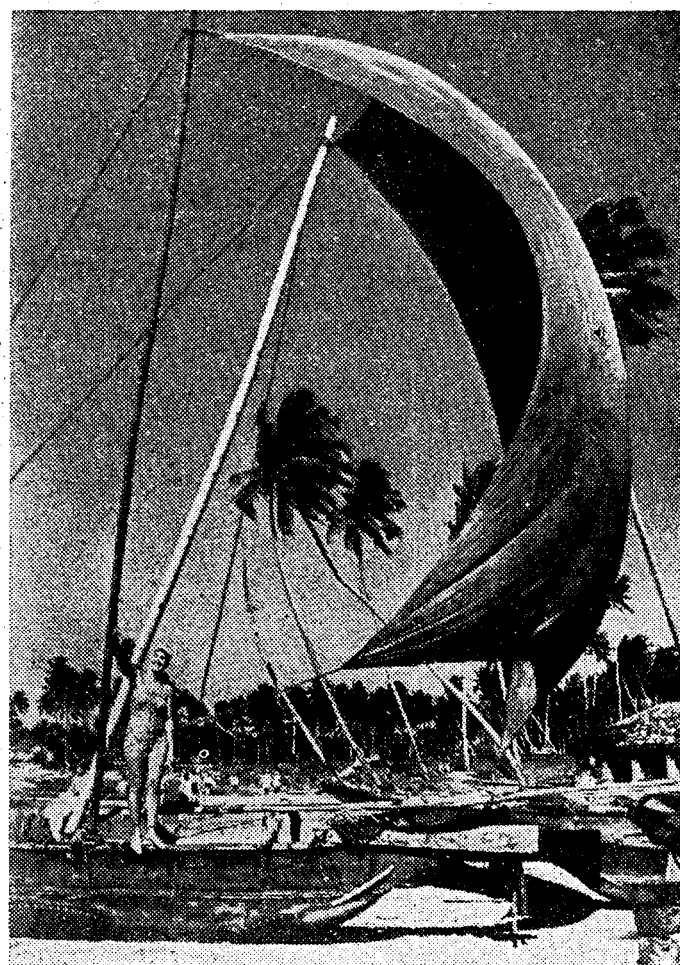
Sometimes he was recaptured through sheer bad luck. Once, after being hunted by guards with hounds, he was caught as he was on the point of receiving false papers from a member of an underground movement. Another time he procured false papers which twice satisfied Gestapo agents but was caught on the Polish border. His most nerve-racking ordeal was when a tunnel he had dug to get out of a camp collapsed on top of him.

He was finally liberated in Austria. There is no doubt that the RCAF will long honour the memory of this heroic master of "escapology."

CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER

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FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE



On Holiday in Ceylon

This Wren standing on a native outrigger fishing boat is one of many Service people in Ceylon who have enjoyed their leave, surf-riding at Mount Lavinia, a little palm-fringed bay near Colombo.

HOLIDAYS AT TENNYSON'S HOME

LORD TENNYSON's old house and estate in the Isle of Wight, Farringford, has been bought by the Southern Railway, and in due course will become a holiday centre with special facilities for children.

A home that was dear to the heart of the poet, Farringford is one of our literary shrines. Here he would climb High Down, rejoicing in its sweeping views over sea, woodland, and meadow. Here he loved to roam around, doing a little farming, sweeping leaves from the lawn or mowing the grass. From this house he

would set forth on explorations with the local geologist, clad in a green coat and that big-brimmed hat of which the folk said "once round Tennyson's hat, twice round Freshwater." Truly, some of the great poet's happiest years were passed at Farringford—this home of his delight.

*Where, far from noise and
smoke of town,
I watch the twilight falling
brown
All round a careless-ordered
garden
Close to the ridge of a noble
down.*

Bee Time-Table

IN London recently Dr C. G. Butler, of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, described to the Royal Society of Arts experiments with bees which have revealed, among other things, that two bees flew more than sixty miles in a day gathering honey.

Dr Butler described how he and his colleagues carried out an experiment with glass dishes serving as flowers to illustrate how bees used colour and scent

to guide them to and from their hive. The dishes contained sugar syrup. A large experimental field was prepared, and two bees who visited a dish 360 yards from the hives were marked with paint.

Each of these bees paid about 15 visits to the dish in a little over an hour, spending on an average 36 seconds there each time.

The rest of the time was spent travelling between the beehive and the dish.

BRITAIN'S GENEROUS OFFER TO INDIA

THE British Government have made a new offer to India, and, if it is accepted by her political leaders, it will be universally hailed as a giant stride toward India's ultimate goal of complete self-government.

The deadlock in negotiations between British and Indian statesmen has existed since 1942, when Sir Stafford Cripps journeyed to India, taking with him comprehensive proposals to grant India Dominion status after the war. In May, 1942, however, the Indian political leaders rejected this friendly offer, and some of them immediately stirred up the sort of rebellion they called "civil disobedience." As disorders of any kind would have gravely imperilled the war effort, the leaders instigating them were arrested and many have been detained since then. Now they have been released and a wide measure of self-government for India can be put into effect at once if they will co-operate.

After consultation with Field-Marshal Lord Wavell, the Viceroy of India, the British Government published its proposals in a White Paper; and Lord Wavell broadcast them in India.

These proposals are that the Viceroy's Executive Council (the central Government of British India) should consist of Indians, except for the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces in India. The leading Indian politicians, notable among them Mr Gandhi, leader of the Hindus, and Mr Jinnah, leader of the Moslems, will be asked to submit names from which the Viceroy can select those who shall form his council.

It was pointed out in Parliament by Mr Amery, Secretary for India, that it is not possible for the Viceroy at present to select the names of Indian Ministers from the largest political party, as the King does in forming a new Government in Britain, because the largest party in India consists mainly of Hindus, and to place the government of British India ex-

clusively in their hands would provoke violent opposition from the Moslems and other minorities such as the Sikhs and Depressed Classes (outcasts or "untouchables"). Therefore, the Viceroy will choose an equal proportion of Caste Hindus and Moslems among the representative Indians on his new council.

The proposals also offer India the right to her own Minister for Foreign Affairs and the right to maintain Indian diplomatic representatives in all foreign countries. It is also suggested that Great Britain should have a High Commissioner in India to watch over British interests.

These new proposals, of course, do not affect the Indian States—those territories ruled by Indian princes.

This is the most generous offer that could possibly be made to India by Britain in wartime. India is a base of vital importance for the United Nations' war against Japan—which is also India's war for freedom, so it is essential that all the diverse peoples of India should be enabled, by solving their political problems, to develop to the utmost their war effort against the common enemy.

The chief obstacles to agreement between the British Government and Indian politicians in the past has been that the Indian leaders took the view that all vestige of British control in India must be removed—which means withdrawing our armed forces. This in wartime is clearly impossible, and we could only accede to it in peacetime if we felt sure that the Indians could establish a strong and orderly government by themselves.

"We cannot," said Mr Amery, "hand India over to anarchy or civil war."

Russian Churchmen in England

A WARM welcome was given by Church of England leaders and all who met them to the three representatives of the Russian Church who came to Britain recently at the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, following the visit to Russia of Dr Garbett, Archbishop of York.

Metropolitan Nikolai, Vicar of All Russia, led the delegation, and he was accompanied by The Very Revd Archpriest Nikolai Kolchitsky, Proto-Presbyter of the Council, and the Revd Juvenali Lunin, priest monk.

The visitors were welcomed by Dr Garbett, and later they went to Westminster Abbey where they remained for a time in silent prayer in the sanctuary.

Two days later, at Canterbury, the Russian delegates, clad in their dignified robes, went in procession to the Cathedral, where they were met by the Bishop of Dover. Inside the Cathedral, Russian and English clergy knelt in prayer while the choir sang Tchaikovsky's anthem Holy, Holy, Holy.

Subsequently the Russian priests visited York and Windsor.

GRACIOUS TRIBUTES TO A GRACIOUS LADY

MANY tributes were paid to Dame Myra Hess at a dinner in honour of the famous pianist's services to music during the war.

A bronze bust of Dame Myra by Epstein was presented to the National Gallery where her concerts were given.

The Queen wrote that she looked back to her visits to the National Gallery as "some of the happiest hours of the dark times through which we have passed"; and that thousands who daily lis-

tened to Dame Myra's concerts must have thought, with the Queen, that in her "sweet music was the art which killeth care and grief of heart." And what gift, in days of war, could be more timely?

At the dinner there was also spoken a poem specially composed in honour of Dame Myra Hess by John Masefield, with the memorable line describing how her art "Brought to the jangled hearts a unison."

City of the Great Pagoda

RANGOON, capital of Burma, was the scene the other day of an historic military celebration, when Lord Louis Mountbatten took the salute in a remarkable victory parade.

It was the parade that marked the end of our campaign for the recovery of Burma from the Japs. Among the nine nations whose fighting-men were represented there were Burmese levies, who marched proudly with their British, American, West African, Chinese, and other comrades. A moving scene preceded the singing of the various national anthems, when the Red Ensign of the Port Commissioner of Rangoon was hoisted. It was the very flag which had been captured by the Japanese in 1942. The Americans recaptured it in faraway Attu in the Aleutian Islands, and returned it in time for the ceremony.

It was most fitting, after the way the Japanese outraged the national and religious sentiment of Burma, that the victory march should have been held almost in the shadow of the Shwé Dagon Pagoda, the most venerated object of worship in the Indo-Chinese countries, all of which, except Burma, are still under Japanese domination.

There are pagodas, large and small, to be seen all over Burma; but, there is nothing like the Shwé Dagon.

This magnificent temple stands in the military cantonment, on a fortified hill 166 feet high. Built of brick, it tapers to a cone, the tip of which is 321 feet above the ground and is covered with thick and pure gold-leaf, frequently renewed.

Rangoon itself is largely a modern city, for we began rebuilding it when, after earlier capture, we took it permanently in 1852. Its population just before the war was about 400,000, and it had splendid docks, tramways, and public utilities; and it had a large export trade in rice and timber. Now, freed from the Japanese invader, Burma's pleasant and bustling capital will enter upon a new life, eventually, it is hoped, to become busier and more prosperous than ever.

THE FOOD PROBLEM

THERE is a world shortage of food. The needs of a hundred million liberated people in Europe have created the most serious food problem of all time.

The world is short of two-and-a-quarter million tons of meat, a million tons of oils and fats, and a million-and-a-half tons of sugar.

A world food conference has taken place in London, in an endeavour to sort matters out. South America is rich in food, and, happily, Brazil, a very loyal member of the United Nations, has promised through her Ambassador in London all the help she can possibly give.

Our own National Farmers' Union have pointed out the imperative need for harvesting every bit of home-grown food this year, and they have appealed to the Government to release more men from the Forces for agriculture, so that last year's waste of thousands of tons of food due to lack of labour may be avoided.

WORLD NEWS REEL

THE British Pacific Fleet steamed more than 25,000 miles in two months in the recent operations against the Japanese-held Sakishima Islands, and not one ship broke down with engine trouble. This created a record in the Royal Navy.

British troops have taken over in the Val d'Aosta, the border territory in dispute between Italy and France.

New Zealand has started a "Bites for Britain" campaign. Food coupons and cash are handed over so that an equivalent amount of food may be sent here.

An officer and four soldiers are waiting to be demobilised from the island of St Helena, 1200 miles from the coast of Africa.

U-boats sunk by US forces and other Allied forces under US control totalled 151, and 462 were sunk by British Empire and other Allied forces. Another 100 U-boats sank as a result of mines and other causes.

Shipments of meat from the Argentine to Britain are now almost normal. From 35,000 to 50,000 tons of meat a month are being sent.

ABOUT 20 ships are leaving Sweden shortly with food for Britain. They will return laden with British coal for Scandinavian countries.

HOME NEWS REEL

ANNOUNCING that the children's service will begin again at St Mary's, Acton, on July 1, the Revd Percival Gough has asked grown-ups accompanying them not to try to restrain the natural restlessness of the children.

The Children's Road Safety League inaugurated by the Daily Sketch now has 100,000 members.

In a regional survey report published by the Ministry of Fuel, it is stated that reserves of coal in Yorkshire, regarded as the premier coal-producing district, are sufficient to maintain production for many years on the present level of about 40 million tons a year.

Dutch flowers will be provided every spring by the Dutch Navy for the gardens of the Royal Naval Colleges at Dartmouth and Greenwich, and the Barracks at Devonport, Portsmouth, and Chatham, as token of gratitude for the friendship of the Royal Navy, and admiration of its share in the liberation of Holland.

UNDER an agreement between the Netherlands and British authorities, Holland will export to Britain this year £5,000,000 worth of bulbs.

YOUTH NEWS REEL

THE Gilt Cross has been awarded to each of three brothers, Patrol Leader Anthony and Scouts Henry and Terence Dove, all of the Pitsea, and Bowers Gifford Group, Essex. The three Scouts, themselves injured through flying glass, helped to rescue a woman trapped in a burning house following enemy action.

Norwegian Scouts were forced to give up their uniforms to the Germans, who sent them to a factory to be remade into other clothes. This factory, however, managed to hide all the uniforms and they have now been returned.

Sir Basil Brooke, Prime Minister of Ulster, has sent a letter to the Ulster Boy Scouts Association expressing the Government's

All the American and British prisoners-of-war liberated by the Western Armies in Germany have now been repatriated. There were 167,844 British prisoners and about 91,000 US prisoners.

When the war ended the Germans had completed their plans for the mass production of a rocket bomb capable of hitting a target 3000 miles from its launching site. If the war had continued these rockets would have reached the U.S.

Sea mines invented by British scientists to defy the efforts of the Germans to remove them, have proved a problem to the British Naval authorities in Germany seeking to sweep these mines from the approaches to Bremen.

When the Australians landed on the Island of Labuan, off Borneo, a tattered Union Jack which had been flown in the North African campaigns was hoisted on Government House.

Newspapers published in German by Allied Occupation Authorities in the 12th Army Group Area have reached a circulation of 4,250,000 weekly and probably will shortly reach 6,000,000. A staff of about 1000 German civilians are helping in the task of telling the German people the truth.

RESTAURANT and buffet cars on the G.W.R. are being overhauled and will be run on several long-distance services later this year, when there is less war traffic.

The Family Allowances Bill was the last important measure passed before Parliament dissolved.

The Home Office has announced that it will not be possible for holiday-makers to visit the Channel Islands this year.

A window in memory of Sir Henry Wood is to be set up in St Sepulchre's, Holborn, where the casket containing his ashes was recently interred. He played the organ there as a boy.

Tennis matches will be played again this summer on the famous courts at Wimbledon. There is to be a match between Britain and the Allies on July 28. The centre court cannot be used owing to bomb damage.

St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, this week celebrates its centenary, the foundation stone having been laid by the Prince Consort on June 28, 1845.

appreciation of the fine war work of the Scouts.

Because of the lack of domestic staff in the London Hospital, a small team of Scouts go there each evening to help.

During the Nazi occupation of the Channel Isles the Boys Brigade continued to meet for their weekly parades, band practices, clubroom and Bible Class, although the Gestapo searched their houses and threatened punishment.

The Lord Mayor of Birmingham attended the recent Jubilee Celebrations of the 1st Birmingham Company of the Boys Brigade. It was a proud day for the 1st, for the Lord Mayor some 45 years ago was himself a boy in their ranks.

Frogs on the March

A VAST host, millions strong, of baby frogs, recently invaded the village of Newton, near Porthcawl, Glamorgan. The army of juvenile frogs was on the march from a meadow that had been flooded by a storm to a near-by hayfield. In its path lay several houses, and the froglets passed through these, crawling in their hundreds of thousands under the back doors and passing out under front doors.

Householders came downstairs to find their passages and floors covered in a seething mass of hopping frogs. Newspapers were placed under doors to keep out

the jumping legions of little frogs.

The frogs were individually no larger than marbles and had therefore not long before emerged from the tadpole stage—and left the water in which till then they had lived. When their meadow was flooded the small frogs' instinct was to reach dry land and find the food, such as insects, on which they live when they have developed from tadpoles into frogs.

Such an army of frogs may have given rise, in the past, to stories of "showers of frogs," people coming on the mass imagining it fallen from the sky.

POET-ARTISTS

AN exhibition of Chinese paintings has recently been opened in Liverpool. Most of the pictures reveal the beauties of nature, so beloved by the Chinese artist, and all are marked by delicacy of touch and colour.

The exhibition was opened by Dr Chen Yuan, who is Professor of English Literature in Wuhan University. Dr Chen made the interesting point that Chinese art is creative, and not merely reproduction. The artist will see some beautiful scene of nature, and then go back to his studio and paint his picture. The Chinese artist was really a poet, declared Dr Yuan.

The Ships of Peace

ALTHOUGH there is an abundance of war-built ships, few of them are likely to satisfy the demands of British, Dominion, and foreign owners for the seaways of Peace.

A big demand for vessels of specialised types, which must be fast and commodious, is resulting in experimental models being tested in Scotland's largest test tank. This tank, 300 feet long, is equipped with electrical devices which whip up storms, send winds of hurricane force against the tiny models, and deluge them with rain.

Following tests on wax models,

a start is being made on three 15,000-ton food-carriers which will operate on the Pacific route, fast ships of a new type.

In order to preserve secrecy, deaf mutes fashion the models, wax being used because shapes may be easily altered if defects become apparent.

The Jap war, too, is calling for specialised types, like food ships and liners equipped with refrigerators for keeping men and guns cool.

New vessels will be speedier, though speed will not be obtained by increasing the horse-power of propelling machinery, but by reducing the hull load. This is achieved by electric welding, which eliminates heavy rivets and stiffening beams.

BRIGHTER LIBERTY

THE famous Statue of Liberty in New York Harbour is to shine more brightly than ever. The torch, dimmed during the European War and only used as a beacon for aircraft and ships, has received special attention. Overcoming many difficulties, including the strong 60 m.p.h. winds at the summit, powerful enough to blow off a ten-pound weight, engineers have succeeded in erecting an electrical reproduction of a flying flame. There will also be new and greatly improved floodlighting for the whole statue, so emblematic of the New World.

SALUTE TO SOUTH AFRICA

As a tribute to the gallant South Africans who volunteered for service in the British forces, gifts have been showering into the Springbok Library which is to become a part of the National Library of South Africa at Cape-town.

The King has sent a book on the drawings of Hans Holbein at Windsor Castle. The Duke of Gloucester, the Prime Minister, and the American Ambassador have sent autographed coats-of-arms.

Public schools have sent books and have added their coats-of-arms, that of the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, being signed by one distinguished old cadet, King George VI. General Eisenhower sent an autographed book, and Sir Alan Cunningham the flag which flew from his car throughout the campaign in East Africa.

This proud collection, some of which will ultimately go to the War Museum at Pretoria, will be a lasting memory of brotherhood in arms.

Scientists Meet in Russia

SCIENTISTS from many parts of the world visited Russia for the 220th anniversary of the Russian Academy of Sciences. In recent years Russia has made ever-growing use of science and scientists to develop her natural resources and supply the needs of her peoples.

Among their achievements has been the turning of coal into coal-gas down in the mines; the vernalisation of wheat, by which crops are made to yield much sooner than they otherwise would; and the development of such industries as synthetic rubber.

Another notable scientific achievement of the Russians has been the way in which they have managed to make their frozen, and hitherto desert, Northlands



Haymaking in Germany

These Bavarian women are making hay in the South German and Austrian fashion, draping the mown grass over long stakes and leaving it thus to dry.

MOLEHILLS AND MOUNTAINS

THE war was responsible for giving our womenfolk many unusual jobs, but surely none more unusual than that undertaken by Miss Jean Craig of Edinburgh and Miss Jean McCordale of Glasgow, who are mole-catching in Inverness-shire.

They claim to be Britain's first women mole-catchers, and are regarded as experts.

THE BLUE TRIANGLE

AMONG the many grand services performed, without call for honour and glory, wherever British serving men and women are assembled, are those undertaken by the Y.W.C.A.

Men and women imbued with the Christian ideal of service have worked under the sign of the Blue Triangle, with selfless devotion and courage, to minister in canteens, clubs, and hostels to the needs of their uniformed brothers and sisters at home and abroad.

The Y.W.C.A. is in need of more funds, and Mrs Churchill has appealed for further aid in this worthy cause—£200,000 to carry on until the end of the year, and £50,000 immediately. Contributions should be sent to Mrs Churchill, at 10 Downing St, London, SW 1.

FLAG DAY FOR CHINA

A FLAG DAY in support of the United Aid to China Fund is being held on Tuesday, June 26. The British people have raised over £1,500,000 for this fund during the past three years, and Lady Louis Mountbatten in commending its value at a Mansion House Meeting the other day read a special message from her husband in praise of the Chinese people.

WHEN THE WAR ENDED

IN many legal documents, such as tenancy agreements and the like, the phrase "the end of the war," or "hostilities in Europe," or "the war with Germany," appears.

The Lord Chancellor has drawn attention to the fact that the War in Europe officially ended, not on May 8, 1945, which was VE Day, but at one minute after midnight, that is, in the first minute of May 9, 1945. This, therefore, is the official date of the end of the War in Europe.

Canada's Wheat for the World

CANADA is making greater efforts than ever this year to help to solve the difficult food problem that faces Europe—and the world. Last year 463 million bushels of grain were shipped from the lake ports of Canada, a greater amount than in any previous year, and even this record will be beaten if the full aims of the Grain Transportation Committee are achieved.

For at a recent meeting of this committee at Ottawa, it was estimated that to feed the liberated countries of Europe and Great Britain, the Middle East, and India, it will be necessary to send from 28 million to 40 million bushels of grain a month through Canadian ports alone.

Grain from the Canadian prairies is taken by train to the ports of Fort William and Port Arthur, on the north-west of Lake Superior. From there it is carried by lake and river steamers across the lakes and down the River St Lawrence as far as Montreal, where it is trans-shipped into ocean-going steamers, though occasionally during the war lake steamers have made the voyage across the Atlantic.

To shift the vast loads of grain to the lake ports the Canadian railways are supplying box cars taken from other routes, and the Canadian Shipping Board are providing sufficient lake and river steamers.

LOCOMOTIVES MADE IN INDIA

FOR the first time in the history of India's railways, Indians are to make their own locomotives and boilers. The great Indian firm of Tata has taken over the East Indian Railway workshops at Singhbhum, in Bengal, and Indian engineers will soon be proudly showing what they can do in a field of craftsmanship hitherto uncultivated by them.

Before the war there were nearly 50,000 miles of railway open for traffic throughout India, and this mileage has been much extended to meet the needs of the war against Japan. Long before the war India could claim the two longest railway-platforms in the Empire. Soon, perhaps, she will be claiming the ownership of locomotives as fine as the Coronation Scot and other champions, designed and built by Indian labour.



A Man With a Big Job

The Right Honourable Richard Law, the new Minister of Education, seen here with Mrs Mary Law and their two sons, is tackling the difficult task of getting the new Education Act into working order under wartime conditions.

THE FARMER'S BOY IN THE FILMS

THE British Council have produced two important new films—*Farmer's Boy* and *Make Fruitful the Land*. Both deal with modern British agriculture, and although they are to be shown in this country, their primary purpose, as with all the British Council's films, is to give people overseas an accurate idea of life in Britain. Another British Council agricultural film, *Power on the Land*, has been shown in 64 different countries.

In *Farmer's Boy*, made at Seale-Hayne Agricultural College, in Devon, we follow a farmer's son through some of the most important work in his two-year course. We stand behind the actual students as they study the chemical analysis of soil, and go with them when they learn the practical side of the profession among the college's 400 acres of land.

Make Fruitful the Land, in Technicolor, opens with a few scenes of farming in Anglo-Saxon times, photographed from well-constructed models; next there is a simple diagram showing the development of the system of rotation of crops, and the rest of the film is of scenes in the year's work of a mixed farm today, with a commentary by a modern Sussex farmer.

Power on the Land, also in Technicolor, deals with mechanised farming in Britain. One of this film's most fascinating sequences is that showing the self-propelled combine harvester, a machine that reaps the corn and threshes it at the same time.

None of the three films takes more than 17 minutes to show. They may be hired in the 16 mm size from the Central Film Library, and may be seen at some public cinemas.

The Old Black Mill

THE Black Mill, high on Barham Downs between Canterbury and Dover, has been sold, and is undergoing repair. One of East Kent's four remaining windmills, it is on historic ground, for the downlands across which runs the Roman road to Dover have been the scene of many stirring episodes in the life of our nation.

Here the Britons fought against the Roman invaders, and earthworks thrown up at that time can still be seen near the Black Mill. Here camped great armies during many a war, waiting for the invaders. For many months a great host waited for Napoleon on the downlands over which the Black Mill stands guard. Within a few yards of the mill-house the green turf is still scarred with practice trenches dug during the First World War, when thousands of troops trained in the district.

Many of the old mills have gone from East Kent, or are standing half in ruins. Only the mills at Herne, Chilenden, and Stelling Minnis are left to keep company with the Black Mill.

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PIGGY THE MASCOT

A BAND of airmen in the South-West Pacific fighting zone have a most unusual mascot. It is an eight-weeks-old yellow pig with black spots!

Some weeks ago piggy poked his snout in the doorway of the men's hut, made sounds that indicated hunger, and was immediately treated to a meal. He took to human companionship so completely that a shelter was built for him. Since then he has made great progress. He would come at a whistle or call, follow

the leader of his group of owners to work at an outlying post, and stay with them till lunch-time and the return to camp.

Twice a week, at least, the little pig is bathed with a soap-flake preparation usually reserved in a more civilised place for delicate clothes. For amusement he plays with a pup about his own age, whom he bowls over with determined runs, or else he pushes his mess-tin round with his little snout, lest it should be overlooked.

June 30, 1945

Beyond the Target

THE Girl Guides have achieved their aim of raising £100,000 for the British-Guide International Service Fund. The date set for this achievement was April 23, 1945, but the Appeals Department has been so rushed since then that the final sum has only just been announced. It is £101,480!

The Guide Movement, since war broke out, had contributed £50,000 to the nation, and £99,677 to the Baden-Powell Memorial Fund. After the achievement of those two targets, it was felt that £100,000 was perhaps rather much to ask the Movement to raise; but the Brownies, Guides, Rangers, and Guiders of Britain and the Empire were undismayed, and got down to the job with a will. There has never been a day since the fund was launched in November, 1943, on which money has not poured in. Every penny of it was earned, for Guides may not beg, however good the cause. It came in large, cheques for hundreds of pounds, it came in postage stamps. Brownies sent registered parcels containing bags with thousands of farthings or ship halfpennies.

A Guide in Iceland sent ten shillings which she had earned by keeping a water hole open throughout the winter, fishing, and selling her catch. The Guides of Tortola, one of the smallest and most distant parts of the Empire sent 1s 6d. Australia and Northern Rhodesia each sent over £600. Some Guides in southern England earned their money by mending rubber hot water bottles. Gardening, washing up, baby minding, collecting and selling firewood, and a thousand and one other odd jobs, have been undertaken by determined youngsters.

As a result of their work, four Guide International Service teams are now in the field, one in Greece, the rest in Holland. Wherever they have gone they have been welcomed by Greek and Dutch Guides. A member of team four writes from what was a concentration camp. "Everyone is hungry here: civilians, prisoners, everyone. The people are as thin as rakes, and many stoop with the effort of holding themselves together. Men cannot lift things that we lift easily, but they like to try... Some people with whom we have made great friends have a seven months old daughter. She weighs ten pounds and is old and wizened with a little shrewd face like a pretty witch. Soon she will grow fat, she has a litre of milk a day now. We are going to visit them next week when they have borrowed some chairs."

Another General Relief team is about to leave for Europe. The Guides of Britain and the Empire are glad that, through their efforts, many more teams will be able to follow them. Well done, Girl Guides!

TOLL OF THE SEA

DURING the war in Europe, no fewer than 2570 merchant ships of the British Empire were sunk by enemy action. The United States lost 538 merchant ships, other Allies 1172, the neutral nations 490. The total number of merchant ships lost was 4770, more than a half of these sinkings being due to attacks by U-boats.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE

The Purpose of Education

THERE is, we think, great wisdom in the following passage from the first public speech made by Mr Richard Law as Minister of Education: "The aim of education as I see it is to create a society such as has never existed before, in which men and women are free, independent, and responsible, not to the Government, not to themselves, but to each other. It is the purpose of education not to create better human beings, but to create the conditions in which human beings can better themselves mentally, physically, and spiritually."

In short, let us get the mental, physical, spiritual, and material set-up as it should be, and men and women will be better and happier human beings—provided, of course, that they seek the grace of God and believe in His goodness and mercy.

Memories of Schooldays

WITH most of us, as we grow older, the memories of our schooldays remain, like an ever-burning flame.

Little incidents, pleasant and otherwise, flash back, ten, twenty thirty years afterwards. Prize-giving in the school hall, many a game on the playing fields.

These memories keep men youthful and eager. That is probably why many old boys keep up association with their schools for the rest of their lives.

"I have had playmates, I have had companions, in my days of childhood, in my joyful schooldays," wrote Charles Lamb (with Christ's Hospital in mind).

So, if we feel a little bored or unhappy at school sometimes, let us remember that they are precious years, which will live pleasantly in our memory.

CARRY ON

After Liberation

IF it had not been the Lord who was on our side, now may Israel say:

If it had not been the Lord who was on our side, when men rose up against us:

Then they had swallowed us up quick when their wrath was kindled against us;

Then the waters had overwhelmed us, the stream had gone over our soul;

Then the proud waters had gone over our soul.

Blessed be the Lord who hath not given us as a prey to their teeth.

Our soul is escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowlers! the snare is broken, and we are escaped.

Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth.

Psalm 124

RETURNED EVAC

THE thousands of children who were evacuated from big cities are in many cases finding it difficult to settle down contentedly in their homes after years spent in the country.

Recognising this unavoidable difficulty the Chief Nursing and Chief Welfare Officers of the Ministry of Health have issued a statement pointing out to parents and others that not only have the children grown during their years away but they have necessarily altered in other ways.

The statement says: "They may have become self-reliant, boisterous, determined—they have a great deal to learn about getting back into family life, and parents will have to try to

THE SECRETS

SIR WILSON JAMESON, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, gave several reasons for the good state of health of the British people after nearly six years of war, when he addressed the Charity Organisation Society.

Firstly, a scientifically planned diet. Secondly, everybody has been fully occupied. Thirdly, people have had enough money to buy what food has been

Under the E

COOKERY is not a black art, says a writer. Except when you let things burn.

IN the latest dress fashions there are checks of all sorts. Including the lack of coupons.

MEN lose their hair sooner than they used to do. A bald statement.

MEN of the Services long to get into plain clothes. And women into pretty ones.

PETER WANTS KNO



If London capital

FAIR SUMMER

EVER after summer shower, When the bright sun's returning power

With laughing beam has chased the storm, And cheered reviving Nature's form,

By sweet-briar hedges bathed in dew, Let me my wholesome path pursue;

There, issuing forth, the frequent snail Wears the daub way with slimy trail;

While as I walk from pearled bush The sunny sparkling drop I brush;

MUSIC EVERYWHERE

THERE'S music in the sighing of a reed;

There's music in the gushing of a rill;

There's music in all things, if men had ears;

Their Earth is but an echo of the Spheres.

Byron

UEES' PROBLEMS

be patient and understanding."

The Ministry of Health Officers add that while they were in the country the children were often free to roam where they pleased, pick flowers and climb trees, but in the more restricted life of a big town such free and easy ways might be frowned on.

CN readers will all sympathise with the returned exiles in their difficulties. These young people have had to make a wartime sacrifice of years away from home which others who were fortunate enough to remain with their families have been spared, and they deserve all the sympathy and help that parents, teachers, and their own young friends can give them.

OF HEALTH

available. Fourthly, the people have learned to think less about themselves and more about the sufferings of others—an experience which, Sir Wilson maintained, makes a great deal of difference to personal health.

Here are important lessons to be learned by us all, especially, we think, the last. There is no time to brood and become morbid when we take a keen interest in our fellow-men.

ditor's Table

PUCK'S TO DO

PEOPLE who live on islands are usually very independent. But you can get round them.

WE are all out to beat Japan. And hope that soon Japan will be all in.

KITCHENS of the future must have refrigerators. Housewives have frozen on to the idea.

BEEF should be beaten when raw to make it tender. Our butcher says his meat can't be beaten.

ners are follows

LANDSCAPE

And all the landscape fair I view,
Lad in robe of fresher hue;
And so loud the blackbird sings,
That far and near the valley rings.
From shelter deep of shaggy rock
The shepherd drives his joyful flock;
From bowing beech the mower blithe
With new-born vigour grasps the scythe;
While o'er the smooth unbounded meads
His last faint gleam the rainbow spreads.

Thomas Warton

Homely Joys

THE truly happy man is he who prefers to any other music the sound of his own kitchen clock and the songs sung by his log fire as it burns in his hearth. He has joys of his own that others can never know.

Emerson

In Sussex by the Sea

No tenderhearted garden crowns,
No bosomed woods adorn,
Our blunt, bow-headed, whale-backed Downs,
But gnarled and writhen thorn.

Thus wrote Rudyard Kipling of the Sussex Downs he loved so well, where the "little, lost, Down churches praise the Lord who made the hills."

The South Downs have been in the Army's occupation during the past five years, and our Tommies have built a whole network of military roads over them. Now the Society of Sussex Downsmen, and the East and West Sussex County Councils, are pressing for the removal of these roads, except, perhaps, a few which may be useful to local farmers.

We hope that these overtures will be successful. Roads are essential—in their place. But the Sussex Downs need no thread of highways to scar their majesty and beauty as they roll down to the Channel sea.

FAMILY QUARRELS

THAT great patriot and ex-Prime Minister of France, M. Edouard Herriot, after paying a tribute to Britain the other day, spoke of certain differences which had occurred between the two countries, and he reminded Britain, France, and the world, that family quarrels help to consolidate well-matched couples.

To be able to differ in view, and say so, is the essence of Freedom. It is a safety-valve. It is the same in everyday affairs as in national and international affairs. Exceptional are the married couples who never have a wry word.

So, when there is a dispute, whether it is between nations or individuals, remember that it is the healthy privilege of all who are free.

JUST AN IDEA

However far reason may progress it will never go as far as the heart.

From Books We Learn

BOOKS alone teach us to judge of truth and good in the abstract; without a knowledge of things at a distance from us, we judge like savages or animals from our senses or appetites only; but by the aid of books and of an intercourse of the world of ideas, we are purified, raised, ennobled from savages into intellectual and rational beings.

William Hazlitt

AGAIN THE BELLS!

How soft the cadence of those village bells,
Falling at intervals upon the ear
In cadence sweet! now dying all away,
Now pealing loud and louder still,
Clear and sonorous as the gale comes on.
With easy force it opens all the cells,
Where memory slept.

William Cowper

Good Music For All

WHEN war-workers begin to make ploughshares instead of swords it is hoped they will not be deprived of the services of Ensa, or, to give it its full name, the Department of National Service Entertainment.

Under Ensa, concerts reaching a very high musical standard have been given throughout the country by famous symphony orchestras, and members of the audience pay—one shilling.

Orchestras are being booked and concerts arranged up to the end of next March. Workers and organisers alike hope that Ensa will take its place in factories in peacetime, but the decision will rest with the Ministry of Labour.

In addition to the classical concerts, the Music Division of Ensa has already offered to all factories registered under the Essential Works Order the free use of its vast gramophone record library and the free services of some of the country's most distinguished musicians.

Factories in the suburbs of London have already accepted the scheme, and Blackburn and Sheffield are going ahead with plans. Workers form themselves into groups and meet weekly to hear a programme of music sent out by Ensa headquarters. Once a month, if members so desire, Ensa undertakes to provide a lecturer.

The Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts (CEMA) has also been responsible for a great part of this country's musical revival.

THE FUTURE OF CEMA

CEMA is to continue its splendid work under the new name of The Art Council of Great Britain. Thus a movement started as a wartime expedient has found a permanent place in the nation's cultural life.

In war people's minds are occupied with works of destruction and their cultural life may wither and die. To prevent such a spiritual catastrophe in Britain a small group led by Lord Macmillan in 1940 formed themselves into a committee—and CEMA was born. They received a grant of £25,000 from the Pilgrim Trust, a fund founded in 1930 by Edward Harkness, of America to preserve everything of cultural value in our national life. Aided later by another grant of £50,000 from the Government, CEMA went to work.

People who previously had few opportunities to enjoy music, drama, and painting were now able to do so; for CEMA gave help and advice to amateur orchestras, choral societies, and folk dance groups everywhere. Concerts were arranged at all hours in war factories; repertory theatres were helped; the London Philharmonic Orchestra and the London Symphony Orchestra were sent touring the provinces, travelling exhibitions of paintings were organised.

These are only a few of CEMA's activities, but the interest they aroused proves that the Council have far more than achieved their original object of keeping alive the nation's love of music and art—they have greatly increased it.

A WRITER OF MERRY TALES

It is a hundred years ago this month since the death of Richard Harris Barham, author of the unique burlesque tales called The Ingoldsby Legends. Like Thomas Hood he bequeathed to our literature a rich legacy of humour. Like Thomas Hood also he was a humorist who triumphed over adversity.

Born at Canterbury in 1788, Richard Barham was left fatherless before he was seven, and before he was twelve had a narrow escape from death when returning from home to St Paul's School in London. The coach overturned and young Barham's right arm was terribly injured.

The disaster was not wholly a disadvantage, for it forced him to the delights of the mind. He was a voracious reader, and his school teachers, finding in him a creative genius, encouraged him to write poetry.

Barham was captain of St Paul's for two years before going up to Oxford University. Happy were his years there; but it was not long before dire misfortune fell once more across his path.

One of his trustees played the knave, embezzled a large sum from the estate, and left the Barhams poor. The young man was reduced to desperate straits, for he had run into debt at Oxford. To earn his living, and feeling himself drawn to the Church, at the age of 25 he was admitted to the curacy of Ashford, in Kent. A year later he was transferred to the little parish of Westwell, a few miles away.

Three of his children were born at Westwell, and it was while he was driving them in a gig that accident again took control of his destiny. The gig was overturned, breaking his leg, and on his going to London to seek skilled treatment he met, by the strangest chance, a man he had not seen for years, who urged him to apply for the post, then vacant, of minor canon of St Paul's Cathedral. Barham succeeded, and at 33 he began his career in London.

Barham had already written novels, but it was not as novelist that fame was to come to him. His old school friend Bentley projected a magazine of humour, and it was for this that he began his series of Ingoldsby Legends. They were supposed to spring from genuine Ingoldsby sources, and to be moulded and edited by a living representative of the

family. No one dreamed that the quiet man who shared with Sydney Smith the labour of services at St Paul's could be the author of such riotous humour.

Scholars would have held that a man as busy as Barham could never have found time to produce work apparently involving so much research. But a retentive memory added to a natural wit made it possible without strain. After the household had gone to sleep, between midnight and three or four in the morning, he would dash off, as fast as his maimed hand could write, stanzas glowing with learning, wit, and humour.

Barham's achievement was a triumph of the spirit, for he had bitter personal griefs. His story should be read in its entirety in the biography by his son, with its delightful extracts from his diary, his sketches of men and behaviour, his revelation of the hidden springs of events which went to the making of England in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Some of his poems are, we imagine, for all such time as English shall be the master language of the world. In the Ingoldsby Legends there is a healthy tonic for minds steeped in superstition, but there is more: there is a great song of humanity, a love of good and well-doing, and his death piece, As I Lay A-Thynkynge, is a rich and beautiful testament for us all.

An American Hero

AN American officer who has been awarded more decorations for bravery than any man in the history of the US is First Lieutenant Audie L. Murphy, aged 20. He has received every medal given for valour in the American Forces, including the coveted Congressional Medal of Honour, and the Legion of Merit with which he was recently decorated by General Patch at Salzburg.

First Lieutenant Murphy is an orphan and his home is at Farmersville in Texas.



THIS ENGLAND

A delightful glimpse of the village of Shere, in Surrey

TOKYO, CITY OF DISASTER

FOR the second time in 22 years, Tokyo, capital of Japan and one of the world's greatest industrial cities, has been almost completely destroyed. The first time was by the hand of Nature in the appalling earthquake of 1923; the second time, this year, by the hand of man in air raids which were a consequence of Japan's wicked and wanton attack on the U.S. and Britain.

When Japan made her unprovoked attack in 1941 many citizens of Tokyo confidently expected early victory rejoicings amid the blossoming parks and gardens of their beautiful city. Their unworthy hopes faded, and after the recent air raids the Japanese Premier himself admitted on the radio that "Tokyo is destroyed beyond hope of repair."

The city is close to the east coast of Honshu, largest of the Japanese home islands. It stands on both sides of the shallow river Sumida which here reaches the sea after crossing the widest plain in mountainous Japan. Tokyo is 18 miles from the great port of Yokohama.

Tokyo is not an ancient city. It was founded by a warrior chief in 1590, and was called Yedo until 1868, when the emperor moved his court there and Japan began that rapid and startling transformation from her old feudal way of life into a Westernised, industrial power. The city was then named Tokyo, which means Eastern Capital, and it grew with phenomenal speed until by 1940 it had a population of 6,778,804.

The earthquake of 1923 demolished two-thirds of Tokyo, but it was quickly rebuilt and the great buildings of the city's heart, government offices, banks, and so on, were reconstructed of ferro-concrete and made fire-proof.

On the outskirts of the capital the houses, as elsewhere in Japan, were often built of very light material so that their in-

habitants might escape injury if they collapsed in an earthquake, but such flimsy dwellings easily catch fire.

There are (or were) many bridges over the River Sumida, the most famous being the Nihon-Bashi, which means "Bridge of Japan," from where all distances in the country are measured. This bridge has been 12 times destroyed and rebuilt, and there is a saying in Japan that if it falls for the 13th time some tremendous disaster will overtake the Empire.

In Tokyo is Japan's chief University, which had over 8000 students before the war. The University's botanical gardens and many other parks and gardens make Tokyo a beautiful city, and in spring there is a wonderful display of blossoms and flowers of great variety, though few of them are scented. Hibiya Park, for example, is then a mass of cherry blossom and azaleas.

Another celebrated landmark in Tokyo was the Emperor's Palace, built in 1889 to replace the old one burned down in 1873. The news of its recent destruction, broadcast by the Japanese Premier, must have depressed the Japanese, for they believe their emperor to be descended from the "sun-goddess," and many of them were sure the gods would protect the sacred residence of their semi-divine emperor.

However we may regret the necessity for it, the bombing of Tokyo will undoubtedly have shortened the struggle against the cruel Japanese.

Rare Books on Birds

ONE of the most remarkable natural history books in the world, John Audubon's five-volume work *The Birds of America*, which was first published in Britain between 1827 and 1838, was sold recently in London for £3700. It has been estimated that this work cost originally £20,000 to produce, for it contained 435 coloured plates showing 1055 life-size coloured figures of different American birds.

John Audubon, who painted all the pictures and wrote the books, was the son of a French naval officer and his Spanish wife, and was born in Louisiana. He devoted most of his life to finding and painting all the various species of birds in America.

At the same sale eleven volumes by a British artist-naturalist realised £2600. He was John Gould, the son of a working gardener, and altogether he produced 41 volumes on birds and animals illustrated by 2999 plates, a wonderful achievement for one man.

He published his first book about Himalayan birds at his own expense and it became an immediate success. His subsequent works on the birds of many lands made him famous and rich.

A MOVING STORY

A FRIEND of the CN has sent us this note about a pair of chaff-chaffs at Taunton, who remained faithful to their home and reared their young, although their nest was moved over 50 feet from its original position.

A gardener at Bishopsmead, Taunton, and a bird lover, found that the nest was being built in low grass and herbage on a site which was to be excavated for a new road. When six eggs were laid he placed a wooden box over the nest with the bottom and front removed. The next day he cut the turf and then replaced the box. Then, gradually, he moved the box with the nest inside it, a foot at a time at first, and never more than three feet.

The bird continued to sit throughout all this house-moving and showed no distress, and now the young are hatched and thriving.

Tadpoles and Tapers

EVEN great newspapers can sometimes make mistakes. An instance of this occurred a few days ago when a newspaper reported Mr Brendan Bracken (First Lord of the Admiralty) as saying in Parliament: "Of all the boring topics . . . suited to *tapirs* and tadpoles, elections is the worst topic of conversation between civilised human beings."

What Mr Bracken must have said was *Tapers* and Tadpoles, and he got it the wrong way round, for the expression Tadpole and Taper comes from two characters in the political novel *Coningsby*, written in 1844 by Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield), the great Conservative Prime Minister, who died in 1881.

A tapir is a large animal with a long snout and a thick hide which is found in South America and some parts of Asia.



Young China

Chinese Scouts and Guides setting out to collect the wounded after an air raid.

THE NATION'S HEALTH

IN the House of Commons the other day Mr H. U. Willink, Minister of Health, gave an encouraging account of the nation's health during the war. These are some of the facts which he gave the House.

There was no serious epidemic in this country, even influenza being less prevalent than in peacetime.

The birth-rate has steadily risen since 1941, and in 1944 it was the highest since 1925. The number of births last year was within one per cent of full replacement standard—a most encouraging factor. Not only were more babies born, but fewer died, and the latest figures for mothers and babies are the best the country has ever known.

With priority in food and other supplies for mothers and children, many others have naturally not come off as well, but they have not suffered in health to any great extent. Civilians are living at least as long as they did in peacetime.

The number of new cases of tuberculosis has increased, but not the number of deaths from that disease. Sanatoria are available for cases needing treatment, but the authorities cannot get sufficient nursing and domestic staff to cope with the pressing needs.

Back to Borneo

THE successful Australian invasion of Brunei in North Borneo marks another stage on the Allies' long fighting journey to conquer Japan. The redemption of Borneo, fourth largest island in the world, as big as six Englands, is an arduous undertaking, for Borneo is a wild country of jungle, mountain, swamp, knife-edged ridges, and bridgeless rivers.

Brunei, where the tough Australians recently landed, is a small British Protectorate surrounded by another British state, Sarawak. Not far away to the north-east is British North Borneo, and to the south is Dutch territory.

Little Brunei is about the size of Norfolk. It is ruled by a sultan and has been a British Protectorate since 1888. Its population is only 30,135—no more than that of a small English country town, and that of its capital, Brunei, is 12,000. It was

Since the immunisation campaign began in 1941 the number of cases of diphtheria have been the lowest ever recorded; and a new campaign is being started.

This country feared that typhus—a very serious disease—would be brought into this country during the war. Only twenty-one such cases occurred, and those fairly recently. Fourteen sufferers were prisoners-of-war repatriated from Germany, and seven were medical students who were among the hundred volunteers for special duty at Belsen. Happily, none of these men died.

Mr Willink paid a tribute to the Emergency Medical Service. Not only did its hospitals deal with many thousands of air-raid casualties, but also with the wounded men from north-west Europe. Between D Day and VE Day no less than 160,000 casualties passed through the E.M.S. hospitals. Latterly, added Mr Willink, these hospitals have had to deal with liberated prisoners-of-war and civilians released from enemy hands.

The work as a whole has been a remarkable achievement in the most trying and difficult circumstances; and all who have been concerned in safeguarding the nation's health deserve the whole nation's thanks.

BEDTIME CORNER

Changing His Tune

JOHN sat perched on a high stool before the piano. He was not playing—he was just drumming noisily on the keys.

"I hate practising," he said aloud, "what's the use of it?" and he brought his fists down with a loud bang, then went slowly out of the house.

In the meadow the hay was gathered into a little rick and with the help of a ladder John climbed to the top.

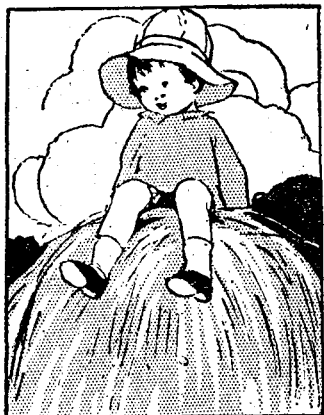
And then somehow he leaned too far over and lost his balance!

Luckily he fell on soft ground or it might have been worse. But it was quite bad enough, for, in falling, he twisted his leg and broke it.

For weeks he had to lie with it all stiff and bandaged. He could not play games, and he soon got tired of reading. Everyone was very kind, even the lame boy next door came in to amuse him, but with it all John was very lonely.

His little chubby face was growing longer and longer, when one morning he heard the sound of a piano. It came from next door and as the windows were open he could listen quite easily.

John loved the jolly tunes. They made him feel quite happy again.



Presently they stopped, and the lame boy came across the garden and looked in at John's window.

"Were you playing?" John asked.

The lame boy nodded. "I thought it might cheer you up," he said.

"It did," replied John, then added wistfully, "I wish I could play like that."

"It's only a matter of practising," said the lame boy as he moved away.

"Is that all?" said John, "then when I get well I am going to practise like mad every day."

SCOUTING IN WAR-TORN CHINA

A party of Chinese Scouts and Guides will be visiting this country soon, and will receive a warm welcome. This article tells something of their activities in a land torn apart by the treacherous Japanese invaders.

THE Chinese National Boy Scout Association, eleven years old this year, has a membership of about a million boys and girls, its head being President Chiang Kai-Shek. Their uniform, when they can get it, which is seldom, consists of grass-green shorts, and skirts for the girls, a shirt, cloth shoes, and hat, usually discarded. The cultivation of wisdom, good will, and courage is the goal at which all aim. In Chinese characters these are *chih*, *jen*, and *ying*. The Chinese traditional virtues of loyalty, filial piety, faithfulness, love, righteousness, benevolence and peace are their guiding principles.

The biggest number of Guides and Scouts is now in Szechwan, the province in the south-west, to which so many millions of China's homeless refugees trekked when the Japanese captured their great industrial cities along the eastern seaboard, thousands falling and dying by the wayside in that trek that took many months. To Szechwan the Government finally went, settling in Chungking and making it China's wartime capital. And to Chungking went many of the Guides and Scouts from Japanese occupied Canton, Shanghai, and other cities.

It was in Shanghai that the Scouts' first Wartime Service Corps was organised when the Japanese attacked that city in the autumn of 1937. They were of immense help, not only to the army but to civilians during the terrible time they all had to go through while Shanghai was

putting up such a splendid fight against the invaders. It was a Guide who carried the Chinese flag to the beleaguered battalion fighting to the last man in the Shanghai building; but there are thousands of other deeds by Guides and Scouts alike that were equally courageous but not recorded. In Shanghai alone thirteen Guides and Scouts were killed, thirty-two were wounded and three reported missing.

Many Forms of Service

This Shanghai Scouts Wartime Service had more than 3000 members. Now there are 15,000 boys and girls in 127 Scout units registered with the National Boy Scout Association, all engaged in active war work. They are still doing fine work, attached to Red Cross ambulances and trucks, or working with the army medical service in base hospitals or stations for the wounded, or training refugee children.

In Chungking, Scout work now has its centre in the Shanghai Boy Scouts Vocational School. Headquarters for both Scouts and Guides are in barracks on a large estate in the city's centre, where other refugee schools are housed. The Guides have their school-rooms and dormitories in two buildings made of bamboo and plaster. Chungking, devastated by air raids on many occasions, is now a city built almost entirely of these materials. The Scouts' quarters are a short distance away. One third of the members of this school are from Shanghai, a third are refugee orphans from occupied areas, and the rest are the children of Servicemen.

All members of the vocational school belong to the Chungking Air Defence Corps, and, after air raids, both Scouts and Guides go out with their stretchers to help collect the wounded, render first aid, or to fight the fires and clean the streets. They are also entrusted with the distribution of Government funds to air-raid victims. In more peaceful times they do propaganda work and help in raising funds for the Red Cross, refugees, and many other good causes, supplementing, in their own way, our United Aid to China Fund.

The Guides and Scouts do their own cooking, washing, housework, marketing, and so on, and to save money, as the school has to be run on a very small budget, they grow their own vegetables. Their diet is a frugal one of one meal a day of congee, a sort of rice gruel, and two of cooked rice and two vegetables. But they are thriving on it!

Honouring An Actor

It was with particular pleasure that we read in the Birthday Honours List the name of Lewis Casson, the actor, among the Knights.

Lewis Casson has done much for British drama, as actor and producer. Until recently he was drama director of the CEMA. Like his wife, known to all as Dame Sybil Thorndike, he upholds the highest traditions of the theatrical profession, and none more than he has deserved the honour of knighthood.

Farewell, Lady Astor

It is sometimes said that there is no gratitude in politics, and perhaps Lady Astor, who has retired from Parliament, had this saying in mind when, after she took her seat in the House for the last time, she said sadly:

"I am heartbroken about going and I shall miss the House. But the House won't miss me... The House is like the sea, and M.P.s like little ships that sail across it and disappear over the horizon. Some of them carry a light and other's don't. That's the only difference."

Certainly Lady Astor, during her 25 years in Parliament, has carried a light that will shine brightly down the centuries. We think this good and gallant lady is mistaken in thinking she will not be missed. Her courage, her wit, and her vivid personality will remain indelibly imprinted on the mind of every M.P. who served with her, and history will acclaim Britain's first woman M.P. who never ceased to fight valiantly for the Causes close to her heart.

A MOUNTAIN AWAKES

A MOUNTAIN in the North Island of New Zealand, Ruapehu, which was thought to be an extinct volcano, has lately been proving itself active. A small island appeared in the centre of the crater lake and huge volumes of steam, molten mud, and boiling water have been thrown into the air during the past three months.

One of the most unfortunate aspects of the activity is that the skiing slopes have been spoilt by the layers of volcanic dust which have settled over large areas of the mountain. Some parts round the crater have been completely blackened by the dust, and those nearer the centre of the lake appeared as though hit by shrapnel. There have been no signs of any very violent eruption that might endanger human lives. However, the mountain is being kept under close observation all the time.

The Air Admiral

For the first time in British naval history an admiral has been appointed to take charge of all the flying activities of the Royal Navy. The Fleet Air Arm has since 1937 been a separate service from the R.A.F., and has been under the control of the Royal Navy. Now Vice-Admiral D. W. Boyd has been appointed Admiral (Air), and he will command all the naval flying stations in the British Isles.

Admiral Boyd has had great experience with aircraft-carriers, for he has been Rear-Admiral of Aircraft Carriers and also commanded the aircraft-carrier *Illustrious* which has had such thrilling adventures in the war.

Anglesey's Prize Fund

In recognition of his eminent services to education in the Island of Anglesey, Sir Thomas Jones, who has been chairman of the County Education Committee for 25 years, was recently presented with a cheque for £400. Sir Thomas has arranged for this sum to be invested, so that the interest from it shall provide prizes for the leading boy and girl at each of the secondary schools in the county.

THIS GENERAL ELECTION

The General Election, which is being held next week, will be the first in the lifetime of many C.N. readers. Nobody now under thirty has been privileged to vote in a General Election. Here is a survey of the chief details.

At the General Election there will be more than 1600 candidates seeking to be returned as members of Parliament for the 640 constituencies into which the United Kingdom is divided for election purposes. There will be nearly 32,000,000 citizens entitled to vote for the different candidates.

Constituencies vary in geographical size according to whether they are in a town or in the country. A big town may be a constituency on its own. In the country quite a wide area with several small towns and villages may be a constituency, and some big cities are divided into two or more constituencies. In London there are 61 constituencies, that of the City returning two members.

In most of these constituencies there will be at least two, generally three, and sometimes even four or five candidates trying to get to the "top of the poll," which means securing more votes than any of the rival candidates and thus becoming M.P. for that constituency.

Although no one under 21 has a vote in Britain, young people will nevertheless play a considerable part in the election, for many of them have a keen interest in politics and will often influence older people.

Party Policies

The chief parties at the election are Conservative, Liberal, Labour, Common Wealth, and Communist. Each has a different policy concerning the laws that should be made to ensure the future safety and prosperity of our nation. And each party asks the nation's voters to support its policy by putting a X on the ballot paper against the name of their candidate.

Briefly, the policies of the parties are as follows: the Con-

servatives hold that as far as possible there should be an end of the various State controls of trade and industry, which were necessary during the war; they believe that trade can develop best if left in the hands of business men or private enterprise. They lay great stress on completing Mr Churchill's four-year-plan for the country's revival.

Labour, on the contrary, believes that it is necessary for trade and industry to be controlled by the Government if we are to be prosperous. Labour seeks to "nationalise" certain industries, to put them entirely under Government control.

The Liberals do not agree with either of these policies; they pin their faith to freedom of trade between this country and the rest of the world, and give unqualified support to the social security plan of Sir William Beveridge.

Common Wealth have a policy somewhat similar to that of Labour, and stress the need for the common ownership of land, finance, and basic industries.

The Communist party wish to go further in the matter of State control than the Labour Party.

The C.N. has no party politics, but it holds that it is the duty of every citizen who has a vote to study carefully the programme of every party, decide which he thinks is right, and vote for it.

Young people who are the voters of the near future, should also study the programmes of all parties; for, though they have no vote yet, they should aim at being as well-informed as older people.

YESTERDAY'S EMERGENCY TOMORROW'S REBUILDING

Tens of thousands of the more skilled of war-time craftsmen, and thousands of the Directors, Managers, Superintendents and Foremen in our workshops, factories and offices, were trained by the International Correspondence Schools.

Since the demand for more and still more efficient workers to meet the national emergency became urgent, the stream of men who, perceiving the country's need and their own opportunity, sought the aid of the I.C.S., has continuously grown in volume. Never before were so many new students enrolled for I.C.S. Courses as in the last twelve months.

The special requirements of war-work called for special instruction, which qualified the untrained for responsible duties. The vital needs of the fight to restore our home and export trade to full prosperity are bringing into existence revised and new Courses that will add to the world-wide fame of I.C.S. Training and help men everywhere to reach the higher ranks of industry and commerce.

The future belongs to those who prepare for it
INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, Ltd.
Kingsway, London, W.C.2

Instruction centres also in Sydney, Wellington, Cape Town, Montreal, Bombay, Cebu, Scranton, Madrid, Buenos Aires, Mexico City and other cities.



Here is
YOUR chance
to help!

JOIN the Children's League of Pity—the Junior Branch of the **NATIONAL SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY to CHILDREN** (President: H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth)—which is stopping ignorant and cruel parents from neglecting and ill-treating children.

Its objects are:

To give younger people an opportunity of helping unfortunate children throughout the land.

To do this by giving up something for others and not by collecting money by canvassing. Membership of the League gives a sound sense of responsibility and is an education in good citizenship.



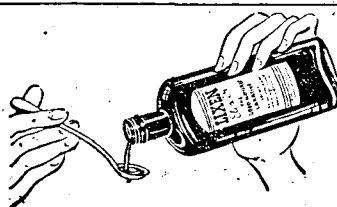
Every member who gives 10/- is awarded this splendid badge. It is a great privilege to wear it and to make other children happy.

Why not write to the Secretary for full details?

THE CHILDREN'S LEAGUE of PITY

17, VICTORY HOUSE, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2.

May we send a speaker to your school to tell you how our inspectors help these less fortunate children?



So mild

Yet effective in action

Whenever you need a laxative, remember that **Lixen** provides an easy, pleasant way to correct irregularity. Prepared from senna pods by a special process which removes harshness, this gentle laxative is equally suitable for children or adults.

LIXEN ELIXIR in bottles, 2/3 3/11.
LIXEN LOZENGES, fruit flavoured, in bottles 1/8.

Purchase Tax included.

Made in England by ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD.

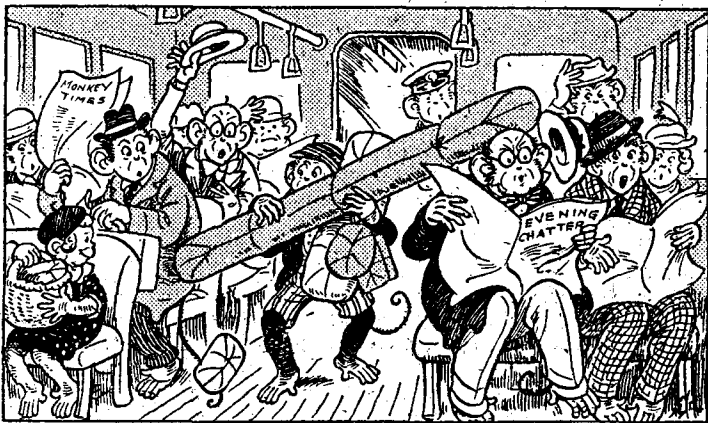
LIXEN

THE GOOD-NATURED

Laxative

L/54

Jacko Causes a Commotion



JACKO went shopping to buy things for his camping holiday, and asked the shopkeeper to wrap up the tent in a long parcel. He did not bargain for the trouble that tent was going to cause him—and his fellow passengers—in the bus. While he was trying to keep his balance and hold on to his parcels at the same time, people's hats were sent flying in all directions, and he became decidedly unpopular!

NOTHING NEW

"SARGENT was a great artist," said the drawing-mistress: "with one stroke he could change a smiling face into a sorrowful one."

"That's nothing," piped Jimmy. "My mother does that to me frequently."

Sure Selling

SHEILA shells short shrimps and sells the shelled shiny shrimps in single shells on the shimmering sea shore shingle.

Riddles About People

WHAT is the difference between a pastry cook and a bill poster? *One puffs up paste, the other pastes up puff.*

What is it that all the people in the world are doing at this moment? *Going round with the world.*

What is a Prime Minister's trade? *Cabinet-making.*

Why is a girl mending stockings an extraordinary sight? *Because her hands are where her feet should be.*

Brian is always lively

His energy and spirits are amazing. Simply bubbling over with life. Keeps you "on the go."

But you would rather have him that way than peevish, cross and poorly! Mother certainly knows best when she gives an ailing child 'California Syrup of Figs.' When bilious, sick or constipated, this natural laxative quickly corrects upsets of the system, and the little one is soon "as right as ninepence."



"California Syrup of Figs"

Bermaline BREAD

Baked by good bakers everywhere

"Everyone likes it"

Enquiries to: MONTGOMERIE & CO. LTD. IBROX GLASGOW

The BRAN TUB

JOLLY JAZZING

THERE was a young lady of Padstow,
Who invented a dance called the Jadtow.
But her father cried "Polly,
Enough of this folly!"
When she danced her new dance
on her Dad's toe.

CATCH QUESTION

"ONLY one wicket to fall," said a spectator as the ninth man went in to bat. "Two more," corrected a second. "Both wrong," remarked a third; "there are three." Who was right?

The third spectator was right. The ninth man went in to join the eighth, and the eighth wicket had to fall as well as nine and ten.

Children's Hour

Here are details of the BBC programmes for Wednesday, June 27, to Tuesday, July 3.

WEDNESDAY, 5.20 A Portrait of the Mayor: another Toytown story by S. G. Hulme Beaman.

THURSDAY, 5.20 How the Morning Glory Learned to Climb, a story for the Youngest Listeners by Helen Drever, read by Anna Donald; followed by Children's Magazine—Scottish Number.

FRIDAY, 5.20 Matilda and Bill get Locked In, another story about Matilda Mouse by Dora Broome, told by Wilfred Pickles; and a programme by Young Artists from the North of England.

SATURDAY, 5.20 The Meter Burglars: a thriller by Eynon Evans. Produced by Lorraine Jameson.

SUNDAY, 5.20 John Wesley—Horseman; a play by Jessie Powell, produced by Eileen Molony.

MONDAY, 5.20 Another story in the Tinker Talks series by Edward D. Dickinson, told by Ernest Jay; followed with three poems from The Weaver Birds, by Ian Serrallier; and a short piano recital by Colin Sherratt.

TUESDAY, 5.30 Country Magazine—Northern Ireland Edition.

Coughing kept him awake until—



instant relief and sound sleep followed a dose of 'Pineate' Honey Cough Syrup. This splendid remedy gets to grips with rasping, tearing coughs, eases chest, throat and lungs, soothes and heals inflamed air passages, and hastens recovery. Only half a teaspoonful of 'Pineate' Honey Cough Syrup will check a cough immediately. 1/9 including Purchase Tax. Good for grown-ups too!

'Pineate' HONEY COUGH-SYRUP

Animal Crowds

WHEN referring to animals of the same kind, gathered together in a group, say:

- A cete of badgers.
- A drove of cattle.
- A flock of sheep, or goats.
- A herd of buffaloes, camels, cows, deer, elephants, oxen, and seals.
- A pace of asses.
- A pack of hounds.
- A rag of colts.
- A school of porpoises.
- A sounder of hogs.

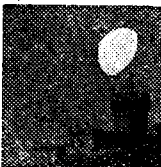
SARCASTIC

HERO: My parents tried hard to keep me from becoming an actor.

Comedian: I congratulate them on their success.

Other Worlds

IN the morning Mars and Venus are in the south-east. In the evening Saturn is in the west and Jupiter is in the south. The picture shows the Moon as it may be seen at 8 am DBST on Sunday, July 1.



A Fair Exchange

A FAMOUS justice was the guest of honour at a reception. As a particularly charming young woman went past he exclaimed involuntarily:

"What a beautiful girl!" Turning, the girl acknowledged the compliment with a radiant smile.

"What an excellent judge!" she said.

FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

The Hedgehog Departs. Don had brought home a Hedgehog which he hoped to keep. These creatures are useful pets, as they destroy garden pests.

Loud were Don's lamentations, therefore, on discovering that Mr Prickles had departed.

"I can't think how he escaped," Don told Farmer Gray. "Our garden is enclosed by a wall."

"Climbed out, probably," was the farmer's comment. "Hedgehogs climb quite well, although clumsily, and they take a few tumbles. They can roll up so quickly, however, that their spines act as shock absorbers; consequently, they are quite unharmed by their falls."

Lucky Hugh Williams

THE only survivor of a ship lost in the Menai Straits on December 5, 1664, was called Hugh Williams. On December 5, 1785, another ship was lost in the same place, and all aboard perished except Hugh Williams!

Then, on the fifth of another month (5th of August, 1820) yet a third vessel came to grief in the same perilous spot. And as before, to complete the strange coincidence, the only man to be saved was a certain—Hugh Williams!

LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS

An Arithmetic Puzzle
Six: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, and 32 lb

Backward and Forward
Yew, wey

FOG	PIECE
OPAL	SLOE
CIGAR	AWL
UN	DARN
SEAL	IDOL
LEND	WI
RAT	AGENT
OPEN	EWER
BERYL	ERE

His teeth need YOUR care—

Mother, you can do something for your child for which he will thank you throughout his life. By taking proper care now you can ensure his having sound teeth when he grows up. Dentists advise the use of the one toothpaste containing 'Milk of Magnesia', which corrects acid-mouth—so often the cause of dental decay.

The toothpaste to ask for is Phillips' Dental Magnesia. Train your children to use it night and morning. They love its pleasant mild flavour. 1/1d. and 1/10d.



Phillips' Dental Magnesia

* 'Milk of Magnesia' is the trade mark of Phillips' preparation of magnesia.